

FIG. 1

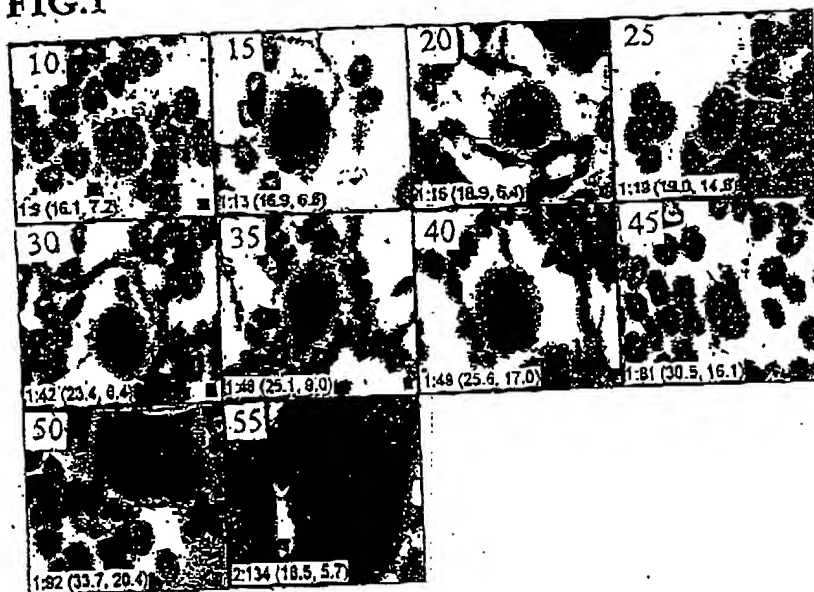


FIG. 2

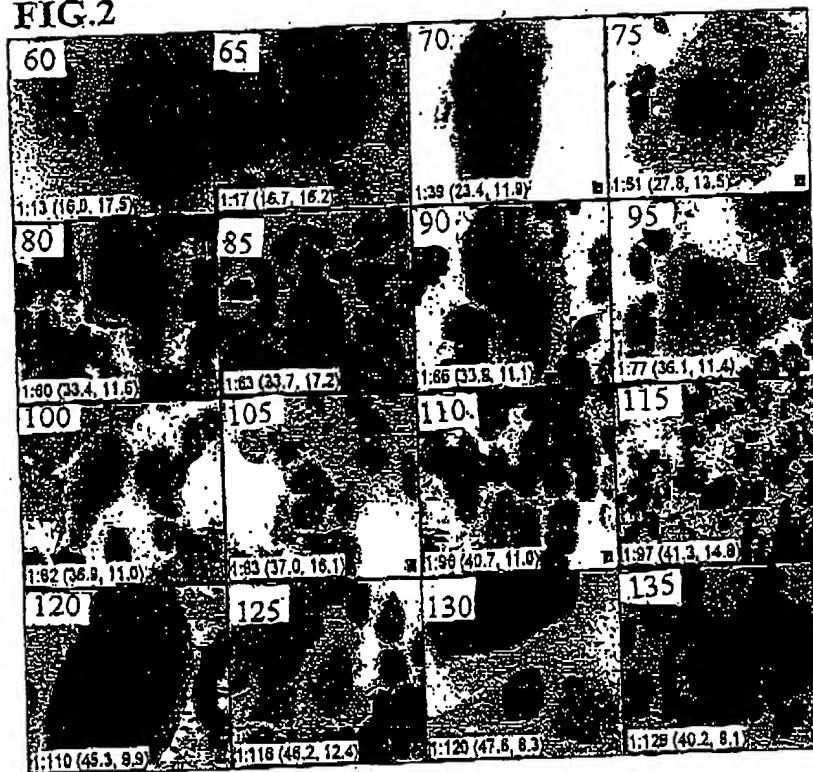
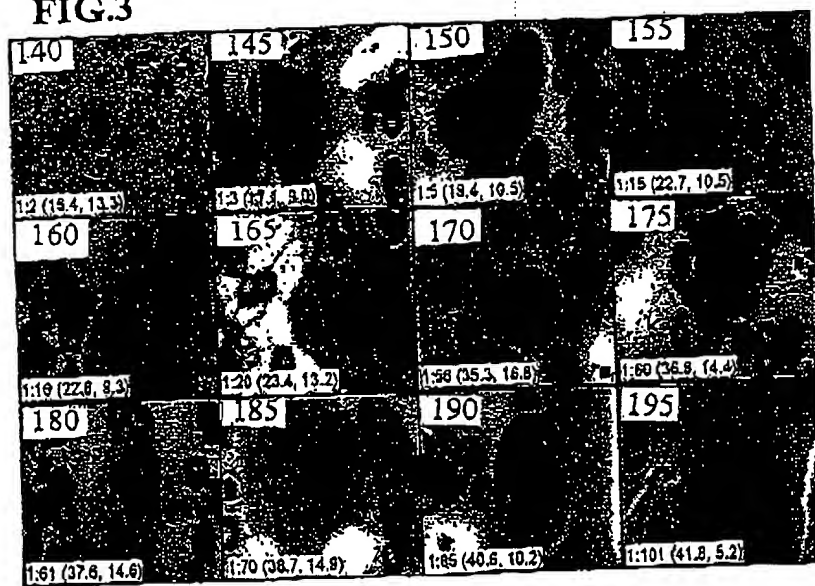


FIG.3



**FIG. 4**

Taking a trans-epithelial sample of epithelial tissue



Examining said trans-epithelial sample of epithelial tissue for abnormalities in cellular morphology and abnormalities in keratinization and/or examining said sample of epithelial tissue for abnormalities using computer-assisted analysis, including but not limited to the machines and/or techniques of the '218 and/or '219 applications.



Analyzing the sample with a molecular diagnostic technique, said technique including but not limited to, fluorescence in situ hybridization, loss of heterozygosity, clonal genetic alterations, PCR, p53 expression and the expression pattern of CD44 variant 6 protein by immunohistochemistry, monoclonal antibodies reactivity patterns, glutathione S-transferase activity, measuring the number of nucleolar organizer regions and cell-cycle and proliferation markers such as the centromere-associated protein.

**FIG. 5**

Taking a trans-epithelial sample of epithelial tissue

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Examining said trans-epithelial sample of epithelial tissue for abnormalities in cellular morphology, and DNA concentration and/or examining said sample of epithelial tissue for abnormalities using computer-assisted analysis, including but not limited to the machines and/or techniques of the '218 and/or '219 applications.

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Analyzing the sample for a DNA ploidy analysis, said DNA ploidy determination being conducted by a pathologist.

**FIG. 6**

Taking a trans-epithelial sample of epithelial tissue

Examining said trans-epithelial sample of epithelial tissue for abnormalities in cellular morphology, keratinization and DNA concentration and/or examining said sample of epithelial tissue for abnormalities using computer-assisted analysis, including but not limited to the machines and/or techniques of the '218 and/or '219 applications.

Analyzing the sample with a molecular diagnostic technique and/or for a DNA ploidy analysis, said DNA ploidy determination being conducted by a pathologist and said molecular diagnostic technique including but not limited to, fluorescence in situ hybridization, loss of heterozygosity, clonal genetic alterations, PCR, p53 expression and the expression pattern of CD44 variant 6 protein by immunohistochemistry, monoclonal antibodies reactivity patterns, glutathione S-transferase activity, measuring the number of nucleolar organizer regions and cell-cycle and proliferation markers such as the centromere-associated protein.